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W. J. Bryan: I know I have enemies, but all I have to say is let me get at them with my mouth.

The Republican meeting at Tomlinson Hall to-night should be well attended. Hon. C. W. Fairbanks will speak.

Four years hence the Democrats who are now leading the sound-money movement will be leading the reorganized Democratic party.

The school teacher is abroad in the land prosecuting a campaign of education, but Ananias is also busy, with headquarters in Ohio county.

Mr. Van Van Voris, silver-plated orator, says he has made a life study of the currency question. Most men who have had to hustle for a living have done the same.

Mr. Cheadle flattered himself that he could be happy with either party if 'tother dear charmer were away, and perhaps he could if either party would love him, but neither does.

Very properly the Democratic campaign is to be conducted from the Chicago Auditorium Annex. The party is something of an annex itself since the Populists hitched it to their train.

If Hon. John G. Carlisle writes the money plank of the National Democratic platform it will probably be the clearest declaration on the subject adopted by any convention this year.

All the real Democrats fled and no one was left to open the campaign but Flavius Josephus Van Voris. Verily, the party which once counted a Hendricks and a McDonald among its members is hard pushed.

In 1873 the quantity of silver produced was eleven times as great as the quantity of gold, whereas now it is nineteen times as great. It does not require much intellect to see in this sufficient reason for the depreciation of silver.

The local Bryan organ did not have any news yesterday concerning the Ohio County Free-silver Club. The increase of membership has probably been so great during the last forty-eight hours that the correspondent was not able to count them.

If the veracious correspondent who has been reporting the growth of the Ohio County Free-silver Club could be employed to take the next census of Indiana he would probably bring it up to twenty or thirty millions, and prove it by affidavits, too.

From present indications the sound-money Democratic movement will become the biggest bolt on record. It is already national in extent and gaining strength every day. The supreme merit of the movement is that it is not a bolt of office seekers, but of men who stand for principle.

The contention of the silverites is that the money now used by the American people is too valuable—that is, too good—and that it must be cheapened. It is the first time in the history of the world that a free people were ever asked to promote their prosperity by debasing their currency.

The Louisville Commercial says the sound-money Democratic convention which met in that city on Thursday "was equal in numbers and enthusiasm to any convention that ever met here, and the elements that composed it made it the best political convention, in some respects, that ever met in the State."

The Journal is receiving information from all over the State of grossly false reports concerning alleged Republican silver clubs in different localities. The silverites seem to be trying to bolster up confidence and inspire enthusiasm in one locality by reporting great gains in others. They are prosecuting a campaign of systematic lying.

By arrangement of the State central committee the Republican campaign will be formally opened throughout the State today. As a matter of fact it has been quite wide open for some time past, with very gratifying results, but the meetings to-day will inaugurate a general movement along the whole line. From now on the central committee will "push things," and, with the excellent local speakers at their command, aided by outside talent, there is every reason for Republicans to expect an aggressive and victorious campaign.

The labor organizations of the United States have devoted a great deal of time and a vast amount of labor to establishing and maintaining the present scale of wages in this country. The time and labor have been well employed, for high wages means a general enjoyment of the comforts of life. But how suicidal and idiotic it would be for workingmen, after all these years of striving after better wages, to vote for a policy which would reduce the purchasing power of the dollar nearly one-half, thus virtually reducing their wages in that proportion. The work they have done in getting wages up to their present standard on a gold basis is insignificant compared with what they would have to do to get them up to a corresponding standard on a silver basis. It would take at least twenty years to recover the lost ground.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Attention was called yesterday to the attack made in the Chicago platform upon the Supreme Court of the United States on account of its decision in the income tax case. The platform contains another attack on the court equally vicious, on another line. It says: "We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners." This charges the great court of the Nation with having unconstitutionally and corruptly assumed and exercised unlawful powers. What are the facts?

The Constitution of the United States declares that Congress shall have power "to establish postoffices and post roads," and also power "to regulate commerce among the several States." Under these powers Congress had established and the government had acquired and was operating the great postoffice system of the country. The government owned cars, mail bags and a large amount of other property used in this business. The mails are its property while they are in transit. Under the other power Congress, by what is known as the interstate-commerce law, had assumed to regulate and control all persons, passengers and freights moving from State to State, and also had established every public railroad as a post road. These postal and commerce laws of Congress were by the Constitution of the United States made "the supreme law of the land," and the Constitution also requires every President at the time of his inauguration into the office to swear that he will "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." President Cleveland believed that the laws governing the carrying of mails and national commerce were not being faithfully obeyed in the summer of 1894, in the city of Chicago, and through Mr. Olney, his Attorney-general, the United States filed in the Circuit Court a complaint against certain persons actively engaged in interfering with the postal service and railway commerce to enjoin them from further interfering therewith. The bill was sworn to by an officer of and for and in behalf of the United States, and among other things it said that the defendants threaten "to tie up and paralyze the operations of every railway in the United States and the business and industries depending thereon." The court granted an injunction. The defendants denying that the United States had power in this way to protect the mails and commerce, a case was made and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States to test the question whether a federal court had power under the Constitution and laws of the country, by an injunction, to protect the mails, secure their transportation and keep open the lines of interstate commerce. The case was thoroughly argued by eminent attorneys at the bar of the court and every judge voted in the affirmative. The contention against the exercise of this power was based upon the proposition that government could not prevent a wrong or a crime in advance, but must wait until an overt act had been done, to be followed by arrest and punishment. This is the doctrine of the Chicago platform. It was the contention of Governor Altgeld. The platform declares that this remedy is "new." It is not new. In Indiana any person who threatens the life or safety of another may be enjoined under bonds to keep the peace. If a railroad or any person threatens to commit a permanent trespass upon a farm, without right, any court having jurisdiction grants an injunction. In short, in this State our bodies and our property may be protected by a judgment of prevention or injunction, and we do not have to wait until we are assaulted or our property injured or destroyed, and then pursue the wrong-doer by indictment or suit for damages.

Now, the Supreme Court held that the United States government, owning and operating the mails, had the same right and power to protect its property, saying:

> We have given to this case the most careful and anxious attention, for we realize that it touches closely questions of supreme importance to the people of this country. Summing up our conclusions we hold that the government of the United States is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory and acting directly upon each citizen. * * * That to it is committed power over interstate commerce and the transmission of the mail. * * * That the jurisdiction of courts to interfere in such matters by injunction is one recognized from ancient times and by indubitable authority.

It cannot be supposed that the framers of the Chicago platform and many of the delegates in the convention were unfamiliar with these words of the court, yet the platform denounces this form of protection of mails and business as "new and highly dangerous." For what purpose? Plainly, for no other than to cast upon the court the imputation that it had assumed a power which heretofore had never been exercised and therefore did not exist; that it was arbitrary, revolutionary and unlawful.

When a political party, in order to screen its own faults and failures, finds it necessary to cry out against the Supreme Court of the United States and falsely impugn its decisions for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the people to secure their votes and give it another lease of power, we are dangerously near the border line of anarchy.

THE MODERN QUAKER.

The gathering of Quakers at Philadelphia is not the ordinary Yearly Meeting of the local society, but the biennial conference of the various societies of Friends throughout the country, and is an important event in the denomination. Over three thousand people are in attendance and great interest is taken in the proceedings. There is said to be a conspicuous absence of the conventional Quaker garb, the younger members of the society declining to adopt the broad-brimmed hat and scoop bonnet that distinguished the old timers. They affect no peculiarity in clothing, and this circumstance leads outsiders to believe that Quakerism is dying out. Such a conclusion is vigorously denied by these younger members themselves, who claim, reasonably enough, that religion does not necessarily depend upon the wearing of any special form of garment, but that the adoption of such dress may be construed as an affectation and prove a source of embarrassment. But, although the society is becoming modernized as to dress, its progressiveness has decided limitations, as a bitter controversy on the subject of music showed. Some one ventured to advise the introduction of music into religious services and aroused fierce opposition. Its most earnest opponents were the older brethren, it is true, but their influence was sufficiently strong to cause the subject to be dropped. One aged man declared if vocal music were introduced into the First-day services the name of "Friend" might as well be dropped altogether. His position on the matter is the more noticeable from the fact that in many congregations, particularly in the West, vocal music has so long been permitted that even the most straight-laced members join in the "gospel hymns" with fervor. Considerable time was devoted to the discussion of educational questions, the establishment of denominational schools, building of libraries, etc., for, whatever may be the inherited prejudices and peculiarities of this sect, its interest in matters intellectual can be depended on. It is probable that the next conference will be held at Richmond, Ind., an invitation having been extended by the Indiana Yearly Meeting and favorably received, though not yet officially accepted.

WAR DEMOCRATS, WHAT THEY DID, AND HOW THEY DID IT.

History never repeats itself; but events often travel in grooves so nearly parallel as to suggest such great similarity in essential features that lessons may be learned for to-day from what was done or omitted to be done on the former occasion. The late war was not the outburst of a moment, but the culmination of a series of events. These were sufficiently developed by the time of the Democratic convention of 1860 to require Mr. Douglas and such as he to protest against the arrogance of the majority of the party by refusing to support the nominee of the convention, and to nominate a separate ticket. The wisdom of this policy was more than doubted a year later. It resulted in the defeat of the regular nominee and in the election of Mr. Lincoln, as every protester hoped it would, but it left a false impression upon the South, which led to the war. The difference between the regular and the protesting platform and ticket was so slight that the South counted upon the practical unanimous sympathy of the entire Democratic party in case of a war, hence they proceeded with their plans. But the first shot on Fort Sumter disabused their minds. To their surprise, among the very first to enroll themselves in the army for the Union were men who had been conspicuous as Democrats in their respective States. Many of these went in as officers, but most of them as privates, to take their chances of promotion for gallantry, and who came out as first in rank, while Democrats at home were among the foremost to sustain the war from the ranks of civilians. But in most cases they went in as war Democrats and remained such, not sacrificing a particle of their distinctive views as Democrats, and none were better soldiers in the field or truer to the interests of the cause of the Union as civilians. This retaining of their allegiance to the Democratic party had a three-fold significance: First, it declared that rebellion was not a Democratic tenet; secondly, it proved that Democrats and Republicans could co-operate in a common political cause without compromising any distinctive views of political economy; but, most of all, so far as the Democratic party was concerned, it left every man in condition to fall into ranks after the war was over if still retaining opinions peculiar to the Democratic party. To this class of soldiers and civilians more than to any other class the Democratic party in the North has been indebted for its recovered strength since the war. Every State had many such war Democrats as General Palmer, of Illinois, and General Manson, of Indiana, who soon returned to their party after supporting the cause of the Union, even to voting for Mr. Lincoln in 1864, and civilians without number could be found who, like Hon. David S. Gooding, of Indiana, who, though a Democrat from his youth up, became so earnest a supporter of the Union cause as to be made elector at large in Mr. Lincoln's second campaign, but who, when the war was over, returned to the Democratic party so without reproach that he came within about a dozen votes of being elected to Congress as a Democrat in the strongest Republican district in the State. These men and such as they rendered timely aid, shoulder to shoulder with their Republican fellow-citizens, and thereby made themselves only more potent factors in the post-war Democratic party.

The condition of the country now is not an exact duplicate of that of thirty-five years ago, but there are many parallelisms. In some respects it is much more alarming than it was then. The madness of converting all the silver in the world into dollars at the expense of the people and thus practically cutting us loose from all commercial intercourse with other nations, except at the cost of converting the money of the people into the money of commerce at the expense of the earners of our money, is a small matter compared with the spirit in which it is advocated. The ante-nomination oration and the harangues of the itinerary of the leader are all appeals to the masses against the classes, as he is pleased to distinguish those who have nothing from those who have never so little. This, connected with the avowed doctrines of the platform on which he was nominated, that the President should not use the army to quell insurrection and the federal courts should not interfere with rioters, is fostering a spirit of anarchy that is tenfold more alarming than the firing upon our national flag in the interests of slavery. From its very nature this became a local war—a sectional test of strength, but the coming war, if it comes, will be at every man's door. Every man who has nothing is taught that he is being pierced by a crown of thorns and crucified upon a cross of gold, and that his manhood and even his patriotism require him to resent the wrong.

The Journal would not assume to even suggest to those Democrats who are not in sympathy with this mad scheme what is the proper thing to do in the emergency. It is to their credit that they refuse to recognize the right of the party organization to command them to support such a ticket or indorse such a platform. What they ought to do must be left to their own judgment. This much is beyond question: the next President will be Mr. McKinley or Mr. Bryan. Another thing is also beyond question: Republicans of every rank, who, for any cause, are in sympathy with the scheme to reduce this country to silver monometallism will hold their distinctive Republican tenets in abeyance until they get free silver and all it implies. What war Democrats did in war times, and how they did it, and what followed, both as to the country and their party, are now history. What sound money and anti-anarchy Democrats will do is only a matter of conjecture.

This campaign is likely to be memorable for its new features as well as for its earnestness and the eagerness of the people to hear the money question intelligently discussed. These features augur well for the sound-money cause, which has everything to gain by discussion and inevstigation. Among the new features of the campaign more marked than in any previous one are the street-corner and sidewalk discussions and the organization of business men's clubs. The railroad men are beginning to organize, and with their usual intelligence they show an instinctive grasp of the salient points of the money question. In Chicago the clothing workers are organizing for discussion and have asked for sound-money speakers. Quite a number of business men, not in politics nor accustomed to speaking, have consented to address this organization, and some of them will speak at the factories during the noon hour, while in other cases the proprietors have expressed preference for doing their own talking. There is reason to believe the sound-money sentiment is growing rapidly among business men and those who come in contact with them. The Chicago Record of yesterday says:

> In most of the houses where a canvass of the men has been made the proprietors say they have found a large majority for the gold standard. The clerks in these houses are intelligent, and the employers say they could do little good by public discussions. At Marshall Field & Co. and Phelps, Dodge & Palmer the sentiment was declared to be almost universal for the gold standard.

These are more than straws; they are important indications of the drift of sentiment among intelligent voters.

In his statement denying that he has ever been in the pay of the silver mine owners, Mr. Bryan says:

> Aside from my editorial salary of about $150 per month paid by the Omaha World-Herald and a small amount derived from the legal profession, my income since my retirement from Congress has been derived entirely from lectures before the Chautauqua Lyceum and lecture bureaus, which have usually paid me a fixed sum, and from contributions made by the people of localities where I have spoken.

Mr. Bryan was admitted to the bar in 1883, yet thirteen years later, in enumerating his sources of income, he mentions that from the practice of law as of the least importance. When a small boy was asked if his father was a Christian he replied, "Yes, but he doesn't do much at it."

The current number of Harper's Weekly contains an article by Hon. C. S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, over his own signature, on the Chicago platform and nominations. The article concludes as follows:

> Neither the proceedings of the convention, the platform nor the candidates were or are Democratic or of the faintest essence of Democracy. In my judgment no Democrat is bound to support either. Nor could he support either without ceasing to be a Democrat.

That seems to be the opinion of a majority of Democrats from principle.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Cautious Comparison.

"And you say that the hailstones were as large as hen eggs?"

"No," said the cautious person, "they were not quite that. They were, say, about the size of boarding-house canteloupes."

Marital Rights.

Watts—Do you think a man ought to open his wife's letters?

Potts—Do you mean her letters to him from the sashore? He ought to open them, but half the time, in my case, I forget to.

A Gallant Crew.

"Anyway," said the man who likes to make kind speeches, "our ball players are no cowards."

"No?" said the other man.

"No, sir. It is almost impossible to get them to run."

Bargain Day.

"Dearest."

He stopped reading his paper long enough to ask what his bestest little wife might want.

"When they mark the dollars down to 53 cents, will it be every day, or only on Fridays?"

Old Dogs with New Tricks.

Oh, were you ne'er a Democrat,
And did you never wear
A jaunty rooster on your hat
And rant and paw the air?
It seems to me but yesterday
Amid this gasconade
I cast my better sense away
And shouted for free trade.

Ah, then I had a steady job,
With wages sure and good,
And never thought to hear the sob
Of children wanting food.
I did not feel that all the rich
Were on my ruin bent,
Nor was I troubled with the itch
Of restless discontent.

But when some blatant demagogue,
With less of brain than hair,
Prepared a lengthy catalogue
Of ills I had to bear,
Then each employer seemed a foe,
Each laborer a slave,
Who staggered with his weight of woe
To an untimely grave.

Alas! the cruel, bitter ill
Of that November day!
I cast my vote to close the mill,
And threw my job away.
Prosperity we sent to roam
And seek a foreign shore,
And led the wolf of hunger home
To crouch beside the door.

And now these free-trade pedagogues
Have new arithmetics,
Which figure out that ancient dogs
May still reform their tricks.
And so they sound another yelp—
The cure for all our cares
Is just to boom the mines, and help
The silver millionaires.

Thus much good fortune will accrue,
And cares be light as chaff;
For they will make one dollar two,
By cutting it in half.
Then debts will all come down, you see,
And prices all go up,
And if "it's rough on dad, 'twill be
The makin' of the pup."

But who's the pup? Ah, there's the rub,
The sequel to the tale.
I rather think I'll throw no tub
To anybody's whale.
And if I e'er again espouse
Their trickery and misrule,
I'll take my frame behind the house
And kick it for a fool.

—Nemo.

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The so-called money plank of the Chicago platform is repudiation, and nothing else can be made of it.—Richmond Palladium.

The money of the country is all right. What we need is more work for our people so they can get hold of the money.—Seymour Republican.

If the plea for free silver cannot be better placed before the American people than Mr. Bryan did in his New York speech, the cause is certainly a doomed one.—Winchester Journal.

The free-silver sentiment in this part of Indiana is dying out rapidly. Nearly everybody has come to the conclusion that they do not care for 50-cent dollars and inflated values.—Evansville Journal.

Butter would form a steadier basis for a money system than silver. The value of American butter in the world's market has not changed in thirty years. Silver has fallen one-half. What's the matter with issuing butter certificates?—Logansport Journal.

Bryan thinks that in case of Popocratic success the poor of this country will gain their independence, notwithstanding the fact that he proposes to impose upon the laborers a dollar which would be shunned by the poor English laborer.—Richmond Telegram.

It is not true that times can be no worse than they now are. They can be a great deal worse. Times are hard now and money is tight, but we are far from panic, and the free coinage of silver would plunge us into a panic which would last for years.—Vernon Journal.

On the questions of finance and protection the interests of employer and employed are identical and it is of vital importance that both be equipped to render a decision which will protect their own interests and guard the honor and prosperity of the Nation.—Hammond Tribune.

Coxey did his talking and walking two or three years ago and is now comparatively quiet as he watches Bryan perform. After Nov. 3 the commonwealer will witness a job of "walking the floor" that will make him glad that he was not in the business this year.—Muncie Times.

A return to the policy which gave the country over two hundred million dollars of a balance of trade and an unexampled era of prosperity in 1892, would beat the debasement of our currency by at least 16 to 1 as a cure for the evils with which the country is afflicted.—Steuben Republican.

When the conclusion is reached, as it will be in due time, that whether the advocates of free coinage of silver are successful or not people must work for what they get and pay for what they get just the same as now, the popularity of free-silver arguments will wane.—Vernon Plain-Dealer.

No country in the world ever experienced such an era of prosperity as we had in the United States between the years 1873 and 1893. The wealth of Tipton county is more than ten times greater in 1893 than it was in 1873. This wealth is the result of sound money and protective tariff laws.—Tipton Times.

The proposed debasement of our money works bad in all directions. It only works well in the case of mine owners and bullion speculators, as we have pointed out many times. Must all other classes submit to loss and inconvenience for a few of these speculators, already rich in this world's goods.—Brookville American.

The success of the silver ticket means the depreciation, or the cutting down to about half value, of the workingman's wages. Besides, the industrial establishments now closed will not start up under the general panic and financial insecurity sure to result from an attempt to put our money system on a silver-standard basis.—Valparaiso Vidette.

A presidential candidate who is an acknowledged Populist and who in advance said he would repudiate the party and its platform in the event that it did not exactly conform to his preconceived ideas, is in no position to chastise those who avail themselves of the same privilege which he would have exercised had he not been nominated for President on a platform to his liking.—Miami County Sentinel (Dem.)

The common hard sense of the farmer should prevent him committing such a suicidal blunder as to vote for free silver when the only people who can possibly be benefited by free and unlimited coinage of silver will be the mine owners—those silver kings whose gigantic syndicate holds tons of the white metal to sell. The farmers should look before they leap into the free-silver abyss. And they will.—Lawrenceburg Press.

The higher prices that the free silverites promise for farm products could not be realized, because the prices of such products are fixed in Europe, where the surplus is marketed. It would be necessary to raise prices all over the world in order to benefit the farmers of this country; and the most extreme advocate of the free-silver theory will hardly contend that it would have such a sweeping and remarkable effect.—Elwood Call-Leader.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

According to the latest count the number of bolting Democratic newspapers is 215.

The eldest son of Millais, who succeeds to the baronetcy, seems to have no especial talent except as one of the most successful breeders of hounds in England.

When a patriotic Frenchman asked Calve, with a falling inflection, if it were possible she meant to return to America again this year she returned: "They pet me there, you scold me here; why shouldn't I?"

It is said that the one woman of whom Queen Victoria stands in respectful awe is the housekeeper of Balmoral castle. She has held her position of power for many years and rules everybody who comes within her domain with a rod of iron, even to the Queen herself.

Mr. Jacob, the great curio collector and jewel merchant of Simla, India, who is the original of F. Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs," is obliged to sell his collection, owing to the action of the government, which makes it impossible for him to carry on his diamond trade with the chiefs of feudatory states.

An Italian paper says that the court of Pope Leo XIII comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 house prelates, 170 privy chamberlains, 6 chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 130 supernumerary chamberlains, 30 officers of the noble guard and 60 guardsmen, 14 officers of the Swiss guard and police guard, 7 honorary chaplains, 20 private secretaries, 10 stewards and masters of the horse and 60 doorkeepers.

American and English manners seem bald and often astounding to well-bred people in many parts of the continent of Europe. We lift our hats only to ladies; all over the continent nodding to a man without lifting your hat is treating him as an inferior. In some parts of the continent no one thinks of entering a shop, a restaurant or a railway carriage containing other human beings without taking off his hat and wishing them good morning.

The Boston Journal tells a good story on the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. He went to get registered in Boston the other day, and a young man who did not know who he was told him to read a passage from the Constitution of the United States as a proof that he could read. Now, Dr. Hale is very near-sighted and had left his spectacles at home, and so his reading was somewhat lame and uncertain. The young man during the reading looked at him in some disgust, and finally told him with a reproving look that if he had paid more attention to his books when a boy than he had to baseball he would now be able to read better.

A romantic story is told of the wife of Thomas E. Watson, Populist nominee for Vice President. After one of the battles of our civil war a richly dressed baby was found among the dead and wounded. No parents came to claim the child. They say that father and mother had perished in the strife. It is not known whether they were on the Northern or the Southern side. But a Southern soldier and his wife took the child they had found and cared for her as their own. The years passed and the little girl grew to be a handsome and cultivated lady. Then young Tom Watson, farmer, lawyer, married her, and they have lived happily ever since.

Miss Beatrix Jones, of New York, has taken up the art of landscape gardening, and one can often find her arranging earth and giving directions to her two crews of men, who are at work under her direction at Reef Point, her Bar Harbor home. Miss Jones is a young and attractive woman and is full of ambition. She has taken the contract to put the rough grounds of Messrs. W. H. Bliss, of New York, and Edgar Scott, the young Philadelphia millionaire, in trim for building. The Scott grounds cost $60,000 in their primeval state, and had Miss Jones not shown her cleverness in the new labor for women she would not, of course, have been intrusted with the task.

He was hugging a delusion,
But it did not once occur
To him that such could be the fact,
Until he married her.
—Detroit Tribune.

For the Plain People.

Truth.

"Custard pie," said Mr. O'Racle, as he pursued a hunk of the viand around his plate with his fork, "is the most democratic of foods." The new boarder, who has not learned that listeners at table are likely to lose valuable time, stopped eating and looked up. "Because," continued Mr. O'Racle, after his Adam's apple had recovered from the spasmodic movements that accompanied the disappearance of the pie, "it is never associated with the upper crust." And the meal was finished in silence.

MR. ECKELS WILL BE HERE

WILL REPRESENT ADMINISTRATION AT ANTI-BRYAN CONVENTION.

Bynum, Bragg and Palmer Talked of Most for the Head of the Ticket—Buckner for Second Place.

Controller Eckels yesterday engaged quarters at the Bates House and will attend the National Democratic convention. Secretary Carlisle is expected to attend, as is also Secretary Morton, but neither has given any indication as to whether he will be here. The word comes from the State conventions throughout the country that they are well attended and enthusiastic to a degree. It is but four weeks since the first movement toward the formation of the National Democratic party organization was started from this city, and yet there is a fair organization in thirty-nine of the forty-four States of the Union, and all the States that are considered pivotal in the campaign are fully organized.

Chairman Bynum left yesterday morning for Peoria, where he will deliver a sound-money speech to-night. Before leaving he found it necessary to reiterate his statement that the convention would unquestionably nominate a ticket and would not flirt with any of the old party organizations.

There is not likely to be much of a contest over nominations. The convention will endeavor to select strong men to head its ticket and to place these honors where they will do the most good. Inasmuch as the Eastern States are sure to go for sound money and the extreme Western States are pretty sure to go for silver, the candidates will be selected from the States of the middle West and South. The men most talked of for head of the ticket are General Bragg, W. D. Bynum and Senator Palmer. At the time of the national committee meeting Senator Palmer declared absolutely that he could not accept the nomination, but he is said to have since modified his position to some extent. He is a strong man, and his popularity in Illinois would count heavily for the cause of sound money in a State that wields large influence in the Electoral College and is generally supposed to be in danger. General Bragg's State, Wisconsin, is regarded as sure for sound money, but his strong personality and high reputation, it is felt, would be a great thing for the ticket. Mr. Bynum's strength lies in his ability upon the stump. It is pretty generally conceded that he has made the strongest sound-money speeches that have been delivered this year, and some of his friends declare that if he were nominated he would at once challenge Bryan for joint debates, and in such a contest the Boy Orator would not stand much chance, for his forte lies in declaiming a carefully prepared speech, and his eloquence appears only when he stands before an audience that is in thorough sympathy with him. The New York speech was a fair sample of his flatness when he is not urged on by the plaudits of the multitude.

For Vice President there is practically but one name talked of—that of Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. Buckner is the idol of the Kentucky Democrats and is an ideal Kentuckian. It is believed that his name on the ticket would carry the State for the National Democratic ticket and would exert a powerful influence in other Southern States. How important a consideration this is will be better understood as the campaign goes on. The leaders of the National Democratic movement believe that the Indianapolis ticket will have more influence in the South than in any other section of the country. In the Southern States the Populists are inclined to cling to the middle of the road. They care more for the fight in their various States by a good deal than they do for Bryan and the silver Democratic ticket. The leaders of the new movement believe that in Texas, Alabama, Georgia and Florida the Populists and Republicans can be induced to indorse the electoral tickets put out by the National Democracy. If this is done the negro vote of these States would be protected and would therefore be cast and counted. In itself it is almost enough to carry, but with the added strength of the old-line Democrats and Populists it would be an easy matter to win these States. This would unquestionably defeat Bryan, though it might result in throwing the election into the House of Representatives.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Why Gov. Matthews Did Not Attempt to Take Holt from the Committee.

There seems to be a heap of heart burning among the silver Democratic managers here. Frequent mention has been made of the howl made by the silver extremists against Sterling R. Holt, chairman of the Democratic State committee, who was an original gold man, but declared for the Chicago ticket after the convention, and retained his place at the head of the committee in spite of the efforts of Captain Allen, Allen W. Clark and the rest of the leaders of the "push" to oust him.

Now the war has broken out afresh, and Governor Matthews finds himself mixed up in it in an unpleasant way. The silver extremists after the Chicago convention demanded that Matthews use his influence to have Holt ousted, but Matthews, after investigating the situation a little, declined to raise his hand. When the silver howlers seemed inclined to grow angry at his noninterference he told them flatly that in the course of his investigation he had learned a few things about events at Chicago that had not pleased him a little bit. He told the silver leaders that they had objected strenuously to having Major G. V. Menzies and James E. Murdock and W. E. English go on the delegation, and yet when the fight was on at Chicago these same men, with John E. Lamb and Senator Turpie, were the only ones who did any hustling or exercised any influence. In fact, he had learned that Allen, Colerick and a few other silver extremists had not only done a lot of harm by acting as malcontents in the delegation, but they had been inclined to flirt with the silver extremists from the far West, and would, if they could, have thrown Indiana to Bryan.

Since the Governor expressed himself thus freely there has existed something of a coolness between him and the leaders of the "push," and the Governor's office is not now daily decorated as of yore with the manly forms of Captain Allen, Allen W. Clark and other original leaders of the silver movement.

Action at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Pursuant to a call of the provisional committee of the National Democratic party a joint mass convention of the First and Second congressional districts included in Hamilton county was held this evening. Ex-Senator Julius Dexter presided. Resolutions were adopted to send delegates to the State convention at Columbus Aug. 27 and to perfect district and county organizations, for which a committee was appointed. All Democrats opposed to the Chicago platform and ticket were invited to go to the Columbus convention next week, which will also be a mass convention and in which Hamilton county will have sixty-three votes regardless of the number present. Resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates to Columbus for the nomination of another ticket at Indianapolis, as well as for another platform; also for the nomination of two electors at large and for a separate electoral ticket in each district. The delegation to the State convention was instructed to select district electors, State committeemen and delegates and alternates to the national convention at Indianapolis for the First and Second districts of Ohio.

Denial from General Palmer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—A St. Louis paper yesterday printed a special dispatch from its Taylorville correspondent saying that Senator Palmer had stated that "if no other candidate was nominated he should vote for McKinley and would advise other Democrats to do the same." The Senator was asked to-day about the article in question, but he denied the statement in very emphatic terms. He claimed he never had any such interview with any newspaper representative. He did not say that he would vote for McKinley, and wanted it distinctly understood that he was not that kind of a Democrat. The Senator said he would make a speech before the Sangamon county gold Democratic convention to-morrow, when he will clearly define his position to the absolute satisfaction of every person.

Two Democratic Bolters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Charles J. Canda, the treasurer, and Robert G. Monroe, member of the executive committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, have resigned membership in the association because it is engaged in supporting Bryan and Sewall. These gentlemen are interested in the third-ticket movement.

M. E. Ingalls for President.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The Times-Star announces that there is a movement to press M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and the Chesapeake & Ohio railways, for the nomination of the National Democratic party for President. The Times-Star states that the Ohio delegation to Indianapolis will favor Ingalls.

TO BE OPENED TO-NIGHT

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN TOMLINSON HALL.

Hon. C. W. Fairbanks to Be the Speaker—Many Clubs Will Meet and March to the Hall.

To-night the voters of Indianapolis will have an opportunity to hear the sound-money side of the argument advanced by Hon. C. W. Fairbanks at Tomlinson Hall. This will be the opening meeting of the Republican campaign in Marion county and as Republican enthusiasm is running high, there will probably be a large turnout. There will be no street demonstration, but the Marion Club will act as an escort to Mr. Fairbanks. Members of the club are requested to meet in uniform at the clubhouse at 7:15 o'clock sharp. The When Band will be on hand to furnish the marching music. The Republican meetings outside the city have drawn immense concourses of people, and it is hardly likely that Indianapolis will fall behind in the matter of attendance. The doors of Tomlinson Hall will be open at 7 o'clock and those bringing ladies are asked to come early that good seats may be procured.

The following Republican clubs are called to meet at their respective clubrooms at 7 o'clock sharp to attend the meeting in a body:

North Side Republican Club.
South Side Republican Club.
The C. W. Fairbanks Club.
The Columbia Lincoln League Club.
The Herculean Club.
The Fourteenth Ward O. P. Morton Club.
The East End Republican Club.
The Northeast Republican Club.
The North Indianapolis McKinley Club.
The Fourth Ward Harrison Club.
The Columbia Club.
The Fourteenth Ward McKinley Club.
The Haughville Republican Club.
The West Indianapolis Republican Club.
The Brightwood Republican Club.
The Southeast Republican Club.
The Fifteenth Ward Republican Club.

The West Indianapolis, Haughville, North Indianapolis and Brightwood clubs have chartered special electric cars, which will be in readiness to bring them in. Aside from the music furnished by the When Band there will be good singing by a newly-organized glee club.

A New Club to Be There.

A McKinley club was organized at No. 127 South Noble street last night with about seventy-five members, several of whom were formerly Democrats. The officers are: Charles F. Emmons, president; S. B. Cobler, vice president; Charles Laser, secretary; William Johnson, treasurer; trustees, Melton Cobler, John B. Kerfoot and Charles Starr. The club will meet every Friday night at No. 127 South Delaware street. To-night the members will meet at 7 o'clock and march in a body to the mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall.

Over Five Hundred Present.

The Southeast McKinley Republican Club held a meeting last night on Legrande avenue, with over five hundred people present. F. E. Madison and George Lancaster addressed the meeting on the money question. This club will meet to-night at 7 o'clock and march to Tomlinson Hall to attend the Fairbank's meeting.

Annual Meeting North-Side Club.

The annual meeting of the North-side Republican Club will be held this evening at 424 College avenue. Members are requested to be present promptly at 7 o'clock in order to be able to attend the opening of the campaign at Tomlinson Hall.

Commercial Travelers' Club.

The members of the Commercial Travelers' Republican Club will meet at their clubrooms, No. 80½ North Pennsylvania street, at 7:30 o'clock this evening and march to Tomlinson Hall in a body to attend the Fairbanks meeting.

O. P. Morton Club Will March.

The members of the O. P. Morton Club will meet at their hall, on Shelby street, at 7 o'clock to-night. They will march from their hall to Tomlinson Hall to attend the opening of the county campaign.

Columbia Club.

The members of the Columbia Club will meet at the clubhouse on Monument Place at 7:30 o'clock sharp to attend in a body the meeting at Tomlinson Hall. All members are requested to appear in uniform.

PREPARING FOR VETERANS.

St. Paul Getting Ready to Entertain Members of the G. A. R.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 21.—Work on Camp Mason, where 4,000 veterans, who wish to renew old associations by living again in tents, may spend the encampment week, has begun and will be soon completed. There will be 400 tents, covering six city blocks, at the west end of the cable line and all conveniences are being placed there, including lunch and hospital facilities. Free cooking of all manner of provisions has also been arranged for. Street decorations are well under way. Some of the main down-town streets have donned most of the gala attire they will wear for the next three weeks. Colonel Detrich, of Chicago, chief of staff for Commander-in-chief Walker, who has been in the city this week looking after arrangements, is well satisfied with them. He expects an enormous crowd. The First, Second and Third Regiments of Minnesota militia will be in attendance and do police duty during the week, being specially in service during the time.

CONCEALED IN BALED HAY.

Munitions of War Shipped from Cincinnati to Central America.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Information has been received here by the Mecheca Steamship Company, whose ships ply between here and Central American ports, that a consignment of hay on the last trip of the steamship Wanderer contained contraband goods. They learned that twelve bales of hay which had been shipped by a Cincinnnati firm to R. E. Caldwell, an American in Port Barrios, upon being opened by the customs officials had been found to contain 82,000 cartridges and other munitions of war. It has also been discovered that two similar shipments have been made to Caldwell and H. C. Park, also of that port. It is not known whether the munitions of war were intended for Cuba or for an uprising in Guatemala. Caldwell has been arrested and the State Department will be notified.

PROSPECTIVE DUEL.

C. A. Collier and H. C. Erwin, of Atlanta, May Meet with Weapons.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 21.—Correspondence which may result in a duel is now in progress between Charles A. Collier, president of the late Cotton States and International Exposition and candidate for Mayor, and Howell C. Erwin, a prominent lawyer. The trouble grew out of a statement by Erwin in a political speech Tuesday night. Friends are trying to prevent trouble.